



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

So. Ang. copy 2

ANDOVER-HARVARD LIBRARY



AH 62SI

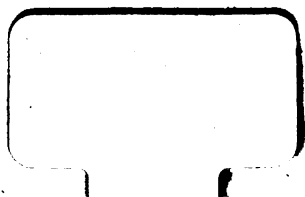
HARVARD DEPOSITORY
SPECIAL COLLECTION
CIRCULATION RESTRICTED

816.9

Tamil

1886

cop. 2



816.9

A.T.S.

Tamil

1836

Cop. 2



FIRST LESSONS
IN
ENGLISH AND TAMUL:

**DESIGNED TO ASSIST TAMUL YOUTH IN THE
STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

II.

[Price—Four Pence.]

PRESS OF THE AMERICAN MISSION, MANEPY:

1836.



FIRST LESSONS.

No. II.

Beam	கிரணம்	Mindful	கவனமுள்ள
View	பார்த்தல்	Watchful	விழிப்பு
Youth	வாவிபம்		சாக்கிரதை
Beauty	சிறப்பு	Kindness	பட்சம்
	அழகு		

The sun has risen and sheds his beams all around. Let us take a walk and view the beauty of the morning. Think of your creator in the days of your youth and be mindful of his loving kindness to you and every creature he has made. Thank him for his watchful care over you when you go to sleep and when you wake.

Grand	பெரிய	Heedless	சிந்தனையற்ற
Mighty	வல்லமை		அசட்டை
Comfort	ஆறுதல்	Toiling	பிரயாசப்படுதல்
Wave	அலை		உழைத்தல்
Ocean	சமுத்திரம்	Desire	விரும்புதல்

Asleep	நித்திரையாய்	Stretched	நீட்டினது
Fisherman	மீன்பிடிக்காரன்	Labour	பிரயாசம்
Search	தேடுதல்		உழைப்பு
	ஆராய்தல்	Fish	மீன்

How grand is the view of the ocean. How it rolls its mighty waves; and how many of our comforts do we derive from it. While we are asleep on the land the fisherman on the ocean is in search of fish for our table; he is toiling for our comfort while we lie stretched on our beds heedless of his labours.

Means	வழிவகைகள்	Deep	ஆழம்
Country	தேசம்	Tender	உருக்கம்
Mankind	மனிதசாதி		இளமை
Visit	பேர்ப்பார்த்தல்—சந்தித்தல்	Distant	தூரம்
Gain	ஆதாயம்பண்ணுதல்	Manner	பழக்கம்
			வகை—முறை
Custom	வழக்கம்		விதம்
Sail	பாய்வலித்தல்	Convey	கொண்டுபோ
Bounty	தாராளம்		குதல்
		Part	பகுதி—கூறு

By means of the sea we visit distant countries and gain a knowledge of the manners and customs of man-

kind. The ships that sail on the ocean, convey to us many of the comforts of which we every day partake. How thankful then ought we to be to God for his bounty towards us as shewn in the great deep. Thus we behold in every part of God's works, his wisdom and tender care for us and for all that he hath made.

Strength	பெலன்	Grasshop-	தத்துக்கிளி
Rejoice	சந்தோஷித்தல்	per	
Armed	ஆயுதந்தரித்தல்	Nostrils	நாசி
Glitter	பளிரிடுதல்	Affright	பயப்படுத்தல்
Smell	மணத்தல்	Quiver	அம்புக்கட்டு
Shouting	ஆர்ப்பரிததல்	Rage	மூர்க்கம்
Battle	போர்	Terrible	அச்சமுண்டாக்
Paw	காலால்வறுகு		கத்தக்கது
	தல்	Valley	பள்ளத்தாக்கு
Spear	இட்டி	Shield	பரிசை
Trumpet	எக்காளம்	Captain	படைத்தலைவன்
Thunder	முழக்கம்		

Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth

in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha! ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting.

Harvest	வெட்டுவேளா ண்மை	Busy	சுறுசுறுப்பு முயற்சி
Smile	புன்னகைகொ ள்ளுதல்	Ear	கதிர்—காது
Prospect	நோக்கம்	Abundant	பூரணம் வளப்பம்
Season	பருவம் காலவகை சமயம்	Farmer	கமக்காரன்
Able	இயன்றது சூடியது	Reap	அரிவிவெட்டு தல்
Alike	சமானம்	Aged	முதியோர்
Glean	பொறுக்குதல்	Remain	மிகுந்திருத் தல்
Mirth	உல்லாசம் களிப்பு மகிழ்ச்சி	Welcome	நன்மனதோ டேற்றல்
		Reapers	அரிவிவெட்டு கிறவர்கள்

Produce	பிரயோசனம்	Infirm	தளர்ந்தது
	விளைவு	Close	முடிவு

It is harvest time, and we now behold the busy reapers with smiling faces going to the fields to gather in the produce of the year. When they rest from their labours they rejoice in the prospect of laying up an abundant supply for the coming winter. In this season all hands are at work. The old and the young alike repair to the harvest field. While the young and able reap the corn, those of more tender years with the aged and infirm glean what may remain on the field. At the close of the harvest the farmer gives what is called the harvest feast, when all are made welcome at his table and with mirth conclude this pleasant season.

Pleasing	இன்பம்	Devour	பட்சிக்கிறது
Insect	வண்டு—பூச்சி	Instinct	இயல்பு
Class	வகுப்பு		சுயதன்மை .
Notice	கவனம்		சுபாவம்
Snare	கண்ணி	Proclaim	கூறுதல்
Gambol	விளையாட்டு		பிரசித்தம்பண்
Wisely	புத்தியாய்		ணுதல்
Cunning	தந்திரம்	Tribe	கோத்திரம்

Number	கணக்கு—எண்	Wing	இறகு
However	ஆகிலும்	Noted	வியக்கப்படத் தக்கது
Form	உருவாக்குதல்	Spider	பொட்டுப்பூச் சி—சிலந்தி
Summer	கோடைகாலம்	Web	நெய்யப்பட்ட வேலை
Purpose	முகாந்தரம் கருத்து எண்ணம்	Thread	நூல்
Entrap	அகப்படுத்து தல்	Wait	காத்திருத்தல்
Prey	இரை	Wiles	தந்திரம்
Remark	வியப்பு பாராட்டல்	Worthy	பாத்திரம் யோக்கியம்
Creator	சிட்டிகர்	Whether	எதாருதல்

How pleasing, on a fine day in summer, to see the insects on the wing. Amongst this tribe the flies are the most noted for their beauty and numbers. The spider, however, deserves our notice for the way in which it forms its web. This web the spider makes use of as a snare to entrap unwary flies, as they gambol about in the summer sun. How wisely it is formed for the purpose, and how fine are the threads of which it is made: nor is the cunning manner in which this insect lies in wait to devour its prey when they are taken in its wiles, less worthy of remark. How

striking is the power of instinct as we behold it in all the tribes that live, whether large or small. All proclaim the wisdom and power of the great Creator.

Beast	மிருகம்	Roar	கெற்சித்தல்
Doom	தீர்மானமிடுதல்	Lion	சிங்கம்
Moment	நிமிஷம்	Wild	காடு—துட்டம்
Howling	ஊரை		சாதுவில்லாமை
Tiger	புலி	Lot	பங்கு—பகுதி
Traverse	கடந்துபோகுதல்	Desert	வனந்தரம்
	தல்	Victim	பலி
Seldom	அரிது	Abode	வாசம்
Alarm	பயப்படுத்துதல்—அச்சம்	Earth	பூமி

How thankful should we be to God for having placed us in a country where we need have no fear of wild beasts. Dreadful must be the lot of those that are doomed to traverse the desert, every moment in fear of falling a victim to the howling wolf or the fierce tiger. But thanks to the great Creator, that in his providence he has made these creatures to take up their abode in desert places where the foot of man seldom treads; and while the awful roar of the lion makes the desert ring

he alarms only the other wild beasts that dwell in these lonely parts of the earth.

Maxim	பழமொழி	Return	திரும்புதல்
Duty	கடமை	Return	துதிசெலுத்து
Retain	பத்திரமாய்வை	thanks	தல்
	தீதல்	Urgent	அவசியம்
Proper	சரி—முறை	Healthy	சுகம்
Wealthy	ஐசுவரியம்		சவுக்கியம்
	செல்வம்		

How pleasant to rise early and behold the sun's morning beams and return thanks to God for his watchful care over us during the past night. He that rises late will not do a good day's work. He who lies in bed in the morning loses the best part of the day. The less a man sleeps the more he lives. This maxim should ever be retained in the minds of youth, for the proper use of time is an urgent duty. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Attire	உடுப்பு—ஆடை	Tall	நெட்டை
	டைஆபரணம்		நீளி—நீளம்
Vie	வாதுசெய்தல்	Tuft	துரள்—புற்றிராள்

Spot	மது—புள்ளி	Marked	அடையாளம்ப
	இடம்		ண்ணப்பட்ட
Peacock	மயில்	Figure	உருபு
Beyond	அப்புறம்		வடிவு
Handsome	வடிவு	Adorn	அலங்கரித்தல்
Feather	இறகு	Expand	விரித்தல்
Erect	நிமிர்த்துதல்	Rainbow	வான்வில்லு
	நிமிர்ச்சி	Colour	நிறம்—வண்
Splendour	பிரகாசம்		னம்

The attire of the peacock is gay and pretty beyond all other birds. His figure is tall and handsome. A light tuft of feathers adorns his head, and his tail which he erects and expands at pleasure, vies in splendour with the rainbow. It is very long, and the feathers have fringes marked in the middle with a spot of rich colours in the form of an eye.

Neck	கழுத்து	Scream	அலறல்
Glossed	மினுக்கினது		கத்துதல்
Degree	படி		அலப்பாரித்தல்
Agree	ஒவ்வதல்		குரவையிடுதல்
Horror	பயங்கரம்	Breast	மார்பு
Deck	அலங்கரித்தல்	Plumage	இறகு

Gaudy	பளபளப்பு	Highest	மிகவுமுயர்ந்
Spring	வசந்தகாலம்		தது
Usual	வழக்கம்	Inspire	எழுப்பிவிடுதல்
Green	பச்சை	Appear	காணப்படுதல்

The head, neck, and breast of this bird are green, glossed with gold. Thus as far as plumage goes, the peacock is in the highest degree pleasing; but his voice by no means agrees with his attire. His unpleasant scream inspires a kind of horror. His gaudy plumage drops off every winter, and in the spring he again appears decked in usual splendour.

Goose	வாத்து	Assist	உதவுதல்
	பெருந்தாரா	Dainty	அதிகருசி
Tame	சாது	Swimming	நீந்துதல்
Hatch	குஞ்சுபொரித்தல்	Down	மெல்லியஇறகு
Toe	கால்விரல்		இறகுமயிர்
Repast	சாப்பாடு	Gander	ஆண்வாத்து.
	பசியாற்றல்		

The goose is one of the most useful of our fowls. Its flesh forms one of our dainty repasts. It supplies us with soft down and the pen with which we write. A

tame goose sometimes lays twenty eggs, but the wild one seldom more than eight. The female hatches her eggs with great care, and the gander or male sometimes assists her in this duty. The feet of geese and of all water fowls are webbed, or have a kind of skin between the toes which assists them in swimming. The goose is a very long lived bird, some having been known to live a hundred years.

Duck	தாரா		Rear	வளர்த்தல்
Plenty	பூரணம்—மிகுதி			

Ducks are reared with greater ease than most other fowls, wanting only a plenty of water as they eat any thing that comes in their way. They eat grass, swallow grain, devour insects, or any other kind of food. The drake or male is larger than the duck or female, and has a curl of feathers on his rump. The head of the drake is of a fine green colour, his wings spangled, and the other parts of his body are marked with a rich display of colour. The flesh of the duck is very fine. Wild ducks abound in many parts of England. Sometimes upwards of thirty thousand are sent to the London market in one season.

Fit	தக்கது ஏற்றது	Husband	கணவன்
Spare	கையாடாமல் வைத்தல்	Honour	கனம்பண்ணு தல்
Provoke	தப்பவிடுதல் கோபமூட்டு தல்	Support	தாபரித்தல்
Discourage	தயிரியலீனப் படுததுதல்	Respect	பேணுதல் எண்ணம்
Scorn	நிந்தைபண்ணு தல்	Train	வளர்த்தல்
Pick	பிடுங்குதல் ஆய்தல்	Wrath	உக்கிரம
Submission	கீழ்ப்படிதல்	Obey	கீழ்ப்படிதல்
Constant	நிலைத்தது—இ டைவிடாமை எப்பொழு தும்	Raven	அண்டங்கா கம்
Correct	திருத்துதல்	Eagle	கமுகு
		Grey	நரை
		Cherish	அன்பாய் ஆத ரித்தல்
		Spoil	பழுதுபண் ணுதல்
		Jest	பகிடி - நளினம்
		Forsake	கைநெகிழ்தல்

Husbands, love your wives, and cherish them as your own flesh; and be not bitter against them. Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands as it is fit in the Lord. Respect them, and be constant in your

love. Parents, train up your children in the way they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it. Correct your child and he will give you rest. He that spareth the rod spoileth the child. But fathers provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged. Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing unto the Lord. The eye that mocketh at his father, and scorneth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it. Hear the words of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother. Honour their grey hairs, and support them in their old age.

Together	கூட	Servant	வேலைகாரன
Forbear	பொறுத்தல்	Master	எசுமான்
Singleness	தனிமை	Equal	சரிவந்தது
Peace	சமாதானம்	Respecter	பார்பட்சமா
Shameful	வெட்கம்	of persons	ய்ப்பார்க்கிற
Threatening	பயமுறுத்தல்		வன்
Chide	கடிந்துகொள்	Eye service	பார்வைக்கூ
	ளுதல்		ழியம்

Brothers and sisters, live together in peace and love. Be ye kind and tender one to another; be united, and

by no means chide and fight; for it is a shameful thing. Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal and forbear threatening, knowing that you also have a master in heaven who is no respecter of persons. Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh, not with eye service as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart fearing God.

Teachers	உவாத்திமார்	Religion	தேவபத்தி
Industry	சாக்கிரதை	Closely	நெருங்கி
	முயற்சி	Practise	அப்பியாசம்
	உழைப்பு	Diligently	சுறுசுறுப்பாய்
Fellow	தோழன்	Science	சாத்திரம்
Instruction	படிப்பு	Scholar	மாணக்கன்
	கல்வி	Neighbour	அயலவன்

Teachers, in the fear of God, labour diligently to teach the best things in the best manner. Teach science, teach industry, teach religion. Scholars, respect and love your teachers; attend closely to instruction, retain what you learn, and practise that which is good. Neighbours and fellows, as ye would that men should do to you, do ye the same to them, for this is the law and the prophets.

Pastor	பேரதகர் மேய்ப்பன்	Sob	விம்மிப்பழுதல்
Village	ஊர்—குறிச்சி	Shepherd	ஆட்டுமேய்ப்பன்
Grave yard	சவக்காலை	Affected	பரிதவித்தது
Daughter	மகள்	Orphan	தாய்தகப்பனிலலாதபிள்ளை
Blasted	அழிந்தது	Devote	நேர்த்திக்கடன்
Destitute	இலலாதது	Kiss	முத்தமிடுதல்
Exhibit	வெளிப்படுத்தல்	Soothe	ஆற்றித்தேற்றதல்
Grave	சவக்குழி	Property	உடைமை
Offer	கொடுத்தல் செலுத்துதல் நேர்தல்		குண்ம தன்மை
Confidence	நம்பிக்கை உறுதி		

It was on a pleasant summer's evening that the aged pastor of one of the New England villages took his usual walk, after spending the whole day in study. The sun had already sunk in the west, and was pouring his last rays into the golden sky as he entered the village grave yard.

The good man was pressing beneath his trembling steps the sod which covered many of his beloved pa-

rishioners when he came to the spot where lay his wife and three beautiful daughters, whose loveliness like the opening flower, was blasted, ere it was fully exhibited.

The pastor leaned on his staff and bent over these graves and was just marking out the spot by their side, where he hoped shortly to lie in peace, when he was startled by the sobs of a child. He turned, and at a little distance beheld a lovely little white headed boy who was kneeling and sobbing over the grave of his father whose remains had been lately deposited beneath. With a willing heart the good man approached the child of his friend, and with an angel's tenderness he raised and kissed this orphan lamb of his flock, whose face was pale and languid through grief, and whose bright blue eyes were swollen by weeping. He sat down beside him and pressed him to his bosom. "O, sir," said the child, "I am seeking for my father; he lies here in this grave. They tell me he will never again be my father. I fear that I have offended him and I want to ask him to forgive me and to kiss me as he used to do. O! if he would once more be my father and smile upon me, I would never again offend him. But they say he is dead. O! I would sit here and cry all night; I would never stop if my dear father would come to me. But he will not come. A

few days before they put him in this grave he told me—O! I do remember—he told me he was going to leave me, and I should never have a father any more; and he stroked my hair with his sick hand, and told me, when he was buried in the ground that I must be a good boy and love God. O my father, my father!” The feeling pastor pressed the hand of the sorrowing child within his; soothed him into confidence, and then directed him to a Father who would never forsake him. “My dear little boy,” said he, “you have indeed lost a tender father, but I will tell you of a Father who has promised never to forsake the poor orphan.”

“But” says the child, “what is it to be an orphan?”

“It is to be left destitute of parents while we are yet children.”

“I think I understand, but what is a *poor* orphan?”

The old man was affected, but replied, “it is a child who is left destitute of property as well as friends.”

“O I wish,” said the child in the simplicity of his heart, “I wish I was a *poor* orphan, then God would be my father.”

The good minister wept, for he knew that the child, with respect to property, would be fully satisfied.

“I trust my dear child, that God will be your father. You know our lives are short, and our death certain,

We should therefore devote our lives to God that we may meet death with peace. I hope you will not only be good and live so as to meet your father in heaven, but I hope your life will be spent in trying to do good to others." The clergyman took hold of the hand of the child and they knelt in prayer to God on the grave. The petition was, that God would provide for the little orphan. It was now dark except what light was afforded by the bright twinkling of the stars. As they left the grave yard, the good shepherd directed the attention of his lamb to these wonderful works of God, and his heart beat with joy when he exclaimed, "my Father made them all."

Globe	உண்டை உலகம்	Agitation	அலைவு அலைக்கழிவு
Insertion	பொருந்தல்	Tip	துணி-தலைப்பு முனை
Black	கருமை கறுப்பு	Necessity	தேவை ஆபத்து
Natural	இயல்பு	Furious	மூர்க்கம்
Venture	தூணிதல்	Brown	கபிலம்
Dull	மத்தம்		மேகவன்னம் புகர்நிறம்
Cowardly	அச்சக்குணம் வீரமின்மை		

Become	ஆகுதல்	Destruc-	அழிவு
Temperate	மத்திமஉட்	tion	நாசம்
Region	டணமான	Continual	இடைவிடா
	தேசம்		மை
Mixture	கலப்பு		

The wolf is found in almost every country of the temperate and cold regions of the globe. This animal from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail is about two cubits and $\frac{1}{3}$ long, and is about one cubit and $\frac{2}{3}$ high. His colour is a mixture of black brown and grey, and his hair is extremely rough and hard. He is naturally dull and cowardly; but when pressed by hunger, he ventures to attack sheep, dogs, women, children, and sometimes men; and when his necessities are very urgent, he faces certain destruction; or becoming furious by continual agitations he ends his life in madness. The wolf is very much like a dog in appearance and if taken young he may be easily tamed.

Monkey	மந்தி-குரங்கு	Expressive	உரைக்கக்கா
Droll	தமாசு		ட்டுகிற
Imitate	பாவனைசெய்	Dispute	வாதுபண்ணு
	தல்		தல்

Native	பிறவி—சொந் தம்--தானம்	Molest	அலைவுபடுதல்
Ill-treat	தீங்குசெய்தல்	Absolute	தனி—எகம்
Curious	நூதனம்		தன்னிட்டம்
Dominion	ஆளுகை	Robbery	கள்ளு

There are many sorts of monkeys: they are very cunning creatures and very fond of mischief. They are also very apt to imitate what they see done by persons about them. Many droll tales are told of monkeys. In their native countries, it is highly amusing to see them springing about the trees after each other. They are very harmless and good natured except they are ill-treated or molested: in that case the screaming of hundreds or thousands of them together, expressive of their anger, is very curious. These animals, it is said, are absolute masters of every forest where they reside. Neither the tiger nor the lion himself will venture to dispute their dominion. Birds are driven from the forest by the continual robbery of their nests by monkeys.

Bushy	சடையானது	Animal	வேன்-பிசாணி
Chicken	கோழிக்குஞ்சு	Expert	கெட்டி
Turkey	வான்கோழி		சமர்த்து

Quantity	அளவு	Snail	நத்தை.
Press	நெருக்குதல் முட்டுப்படுத்தல்	Entangle	மாட்டுதல் அகப்படுத்துதல்
Burrow	அகழ்தல் அறுத்தல்.	Fowler	குருவிபிடிக்கிறவன்
Cottage	குடிசை	Partridge	கவுதாரி
Game	வேட்டை	Rabbit	சீமைமுயல்
Vegetables	பயிர் பூடுமுதலியவைகள்	Amiss	தப்பு தள்ளுபிடி

The fox has a fine bushy tail, and is something like the wolf but not so large. This animal has ever been famous for his cunning. He lives in a burrow which he digs at the edge of the wood within a short distance of some cottage; and if he be able to get into the yard, he steals ducks, geese, turkeys, chickens, lambs, &c. When he finds birds entangled in snares laid for them by the fowler, he very expertly takes them out. He also finds out bird's nests, seizes the setting partridge and the quail, catches young hares and rabbits, and destroys a large quantity of game. Nothing that can be eaten seems to come amiss, for when

pressed by hunger he will prey on rats, mice, serpents, toads, lizards, insects, and even vegetables.

Porcupine	எய்ப்பன்றி முட்பன்றி	Poisonous	நஞ்சு—விஷம்
Inhabit	குடியிருத்தல் சஞ்சரித்தல் உறைதல்	Wound	காயம் ஊறுபாடு
Formi- } dable }	பயப்படத்த க்கது	Asia	ஓர் தேசம்
Quill	இறகு—முள்	Africa	ஓர் தேசம்
Incline	சாய்தல் சாருதல்	Pointed	கூருள்ளது முனைகொண டது
Upright	நிமிர்ச்சி நேர்மை	Backward	பின்னாக
Assail	சருவுதல் பொருதல்	Self-de- } fence }	தற்காப்பு-தன் னைக்காததல்
Variegated	பலவண்ணமா னது	Roll	உருளுதல்
Irritate	கோபமுட்டு தல்	Quality	குணம்-பண்பு
		Inflict	உறுத்துதல்
		Difficult	அருமை சோலி
		Suppose	பிரயாசம் எண்ணுதல்

The porcupine inhabits Asia and Africa, and though so formidable in its appearance is a very harm-

less animal. It is about two feet long, and its body is covered with quills, which are from ten to fourteen inches long, sharp pointed and thickest in the middle, and these are variegated with black and white rings. In their usual state they incline backwards, but when the animal is irritated, they rise and stand upright. When the porcupine is roused to self-defence even the lion dares not assail him. He kills serpents by forming himself into a ball, and then rolling his quills over them. It is supposed by some that the quills have a poisonous quality which renders it difficult to cure the wounds inflicted by them.

Variety	பலவகை-வகை	Drome-	ஒருவகைஒட்
Camel'	ஒட்டகம்	dary	டை—ஒட்ட
Pound	ஆறுபலம்		கம்
Protube-	இருத்தல்	Bunch	ஏரி-புடைப்பு
rance }	புடைப்பு	Weight	பாரம்
Back	முதுகு	Several	பல
Travel	நடத்தல்	Sack	பொதி
	செல்லுதல்		சாக்கு
Mile	முக்கால்நாழி	Stomach	கோணி
	தூரம்		இரைக்குடர்

There are two varieties of the camel, one of which is called the dromedary. The camel has two bunches or protuberances on the back; the dromedary only one. The camel is a most useful animal on the sandy deserts of Africa and Asia. He can travel fifty miles in a day, carry more than a thousand pounds weight, and pass several days without drink. He can also carry a supply of water in a kind of sack in his stomach.

Elephant	யானை
Intelligent	புத்தி—பூகம்
	யோசனை
Shape	சாயல்
Resemble	ஒப்பாகுதல்
Hog	பன்றி
Trunk	} துதிக்கை
Proboscis	
Muscular	கரம்பு
Strong	பலம்
Courage	தேரியம்
Prudence	புத்தி
Tube	குழல்
Extend	நீட்டுதல்

Include	தழுவுதல்
	கூட்டுதல்
Burden	சுமை—பாரம்
Move	அசைத்தல்
	அரக்குதல்
Tusk	யானைக்கேசு
Coolness	குளிர்ந்தகுணம்
	அமைதி
	பதமை
Contract	சுருக்குதல்
Body	சரீரம்
Obedience	கீழ்ப்படிதல்
	அடக்கம்

The elephant is the largest of all land animals, and is the most intelligent. In shape he resembles the hog. He has two large tusks and a proboscis or trunk, which is a strong muscular tube which he can extend or contract, and with which he feeds himself. The elephant is nine or ten feet high; his body including the head is about twelve feet, and his tail five. He bears great burdens and draws weights which six horses cannot move. He has courage, prudence, and coolness joined with obedience. His voice is loud but not so alarming as the roar of the lion.

Call	பேரிடுதல் என்னல் அழைத்தல்	Climate	தேசம்
Leap	பாய்தல்	Rapacious	கொள்ளைக்கு ணம்
Piece	துண்டு	Fiery	நெருப்பு
Length	நீளம்	Quick	வேகம்
Alone	மாத்திரம் - தனி	Hollow	குழி - குழிந்தது
Height	உயரம்	Shaggy	சடைமயிருள்ள
Nose	மூக்கு	Mane	பிடர்மயிர் பிடரோமம்
Thick	கனத்தது	Ornament	அலங்காரம்
Numerous	பல	Shoulders	முன்னஞ்சந்து
Tooth	பல்	Force	பலபந்தம்

Belong	அடுத்தல் உரித்தாருதல் உடைத்தாயிரு த்தல்	Nature	இயல்பு சுபாவம்
Lioness	பெண்ணிங்கம்	Destroy	கொல்லுதல் அழித்தல்

The lion is called the king of beasts. He is a native of the hot climates of Asia and Africa. He is a fierce, rapacious animal, that will leap upon a man, and tear him in pieces in a moment. His length is about eight feet including the tail, which is three feet or more long. The height of his back is three feet from the ground. His head is large, his nose thick, his mouth is armed with numerous and strong teeth, his eyes are fiery, quick, and hollow; his shaggy mane is a great ornament to his thick neck and shoulders. The nature and qualities of the lion belong also to the lioness, except that she has no mane. Unless destroyed by force they are supposed to live as long as men.

Acquire	அடைதல் சம்பாதித்தல்	Knowl- edge	கல்வி -- அறிந்த அறிவு - பயிற்சி
Conversa- tion	பேச்சு	Elegant	சிறப்பு
Foreign	அன்னியம்	Contem- plate	உற்றுத்தியபாணி த்தல்

Admiration	ஆச்சரியம் மெச்சிக்கொள் ளுதல்	Attention	கவனிப்பு
Smoothness	ஒழுக்கம்-அழு த்தம்-ஒப்பரவு	Direct	ஒருதல்—நேர் செலுத்துதல் தைத்தல்
Regularity	ஒழுங்கு	Countenance	} முகச்சாயல்
Streak	வரி—கீறு	Lovely	அழகு-இனிது
Symmetry	அங்கம்—ஒத்த அளவு	Keeper	விரும்பத்தக்க விசாரிப்புக் காரன்
Limb	உறுப்பு	Ugly	அவலட்சணம்
Placid	சாந்தம்	Collection	கூட்டம்
Manchester	ஒரு ஊர்	Contrast	எதிர்ப்பைத்துப் பார்த்தல்
Exhibition	காட்டுதல் காட்சி	Deformity	அந்தக்கேடு
Size	அளவு	Beware	எச்சரிக்கையா யிருக்குதல்
Rhinoceros	காண்டாமிரு கம்	Reply	மறுமொழி சொல்லுதல்
Astonishment	பிரமிப்பு அதிசயம்	Easily	இலகுவாக
Withdraw	எடுத்தல் விடுதல்	Captivate	மயக்குதல்
Place	சேர்த்தல் வைத்தல்	External	புறம்பான
		Meekness	மெத்தனவு

Continue	இருத்தல்	Notwith-	standing } என்றாலும்
Sustenance	நீன்—ஆதரவு	Savage	
	ஆதாரம்		
Manufac-	} இருமித்தல்		
ture			
	} உண்டுபண்ணு		
Value	தல்	Descrip-	விபரம்—வகை
	எண்ணுதல்	tion	வரலாறு
	மதித்தல்	Correction	கண்டிப்பு
Arabs	ஓர் சாதி		அடித்தல்
Inelegance	அவலட்சணம்		திருத்தல்
Estimation	மதிப்பு	Indulgence	இளக்காரம்
	எண்ணம்	Despise	இகழ்தல்
Associate	கூடுதல்	Docile	அடக்கம்
Amiable	சினேகிக்கப்ப		படியத்தக்கது
	டத்தக்கது		அமைவு
Disposition	குணம்	Affectionate	நேசம்
Preclude	நீக்குதல்	Benefit	பிரயோசனம்
	தள்ளுதல்	Arabia	ஒருதேசம்
	தவிர்த்தல்	Pasture	மேய்ச்சல்
Approba-	மெச்சிக்கொள்	Patient	பொறுதி
tion	ளுதல்-உவப்பு	Nourish-	ஆதாரம்
		ment	போசனம்

A youth, who lived in the country, and who had not acquired, either by reading or conversation, any

knowledge of the animals which inhabit foreign regions, came to Manchester, to see an exhibition of wild beasts. The size and figure of the elephant struck him with awe; and he viewed the rhinoceros with astonishment. But his attention was soon withdrawn from these animals, and directed to another of the most elegant and beautiful form. He stood contemplating, with silent admiration, the glossy smoothness of his hair, the blackness and regularity of the streaks with which he was marked, the symmetry of his limbs; and above all, the placid sweetness of his countenance. "What is the name of this lovely animal," said he, to the keeper, "which you have placed near one of the ugliest beasts in your collection; as if you meant to contrast beauty with deformity?" "Beware, young man," replied the intelligent keeper, "of being so easily captivated with the external appearance. The animal which you admire, is called a tiger; and notwithstanding the meekness of his looks, he is fierce and savage beyond all description. I can neither terrify him by correction, nor tame him by indulgence. But the other beast, which you despise, is in the highest degree docile, affectionate and useful. For the benefit of man, he traverses the sandy deserts of Arabia, where drink and pasture are seldom to be found; and will continue six or seven days without suste-

nance, yet still patient of labour. His hair is manufactured into clothing; his flesh is deemed wholesome nourishment, and the milk of the female is much valued by the Arabs. The camel therefore, for such is the name given to this animal, is more worthy of your admiration than the tiger; notwithstanding the inelégance of his make and the two bunches upon his back. For mere external beauty is of little estimation, and deformity when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities does not preclude our respect and approbation. We are often deceived by appearances."

Raise	உயர்த்துதல்	Deed	செய்கை
Condescend	தயவுபண்ணுதல்	Whatever	எதிராதுதல்
Depend	சார்ந்துகொள்ளுதல்	Seem	காணப்படுதல்
	எனாதுதல்	Better	உத்தமம்
	நம்புதல்	Meek	மெத்தெனவு
		Imperfect	குறை

GREAT God, and wilt thou condescend
To be my father and my friend?
I a poor child, and thou so high,
The Lord of earth, and air, and sky!
Art thou my father? canst thou bear
To hear my poor imperfect prayer?

Or wilt thou listen to the praise
 That such a little child can raise?
 Art thou my father? let me be
 A meek obedient child to thee,
 And try in word, and deed, and thought,
 To serve and please thee as I ought.
 Art thou my father? I'll depend
 Upon the care of such a friend;
 And only wish to do and be
 Whatever seemeth good to thee.
 Art thou my father? then at last,
 When all my days on earth are past,
 Send down and take me in thy love
 To be thy better child above.

Rich	ஐசுவரியம்
Gentleman	துரைமகன்
Trouble	பிரயாசம்
Enough	பேரதும்
Pound	பவுண்
Settle	தீர்மானம்ப
	ண்ணுதல்
	முடித்தல்
Beg	மன்றாடுதல்

Business	வேலை
	அலுவல்
Inform	அறிவித்தல்
Gravely	கனமாய்
Grasp	கிரகித்தல்
Alexander	ஒருடேயர்
Possess	ஆட்சிபெறல்
	ஆதல்
	சுதந்தரித்தல்

Many	அனேகம்	Enjoyment	சுகரதுபவம்
Proof	அத்தாட்சி		மகிழ்ச்சி
Truth	உண்மை	Satisfaction	திருத்தி
	சத்தியம்	Mind	மனம்
Discover	காண்டல்	Infinite	முடிவற்ற
Reason	நியாயம்	Perfection	பூரணம்
Full	பூரணம்		

When a lad an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, "When is a man rich enough?" I replied, when he has a thousand pounds. He said, "No."—Two thousand? "No."—Ten thousand? "No."—Twenty thousand? "No."—"A hundred thousand?" which I thought would settle the business; but he still continued to say, "No."—I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, "When he has a little more than he has; that is, never! If he acquires five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty, from that he would wish his riches could amount to a hundred thousand; and so on, till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him like Alexander for other worlds to possess."

Many a proof have I had of the truth of this old gentleman's remarks since he made them to me, and I am happy to say I have discovered the reason. Full enjoyment,—full satisfaction to the mind of man can only be found in possessing God with all his infinite perfections. It is only the Creator, not the creature that can satisfy.

Extremely	மிகுதி	Enemy	சத்துரு
Unable	ஏலாத	Lonely	தனிமை
Procure	சம்பாதித்தல்	Converse	சம்பாஷிணைப
Decent	மானம்		ண்ணுதல்
Society	சங்கம்-சபை		பேசுதல்
Entrance	உட்படுதல்	Soul	ஆத்துமா
Rapid	சுடுதி-வேகம்	Mercy	கிருபை
Progress	தேறுதல்		இரக்கம்
	செலவு	At length	கடைசியில்
Correctly	திருத்தம்		இந்நிலை
Repeat	சொல்லல்	Pardon	பொறுதி
Chapter	அதிகாரம்	Fill	நிறைத்தல்
Thoughtful	சிந்தை		நிறைதல்
	சுவதானம்	Unspeak-	சொல்லமுடி
Miserable	நிற்பந்தம்	able	பாது .
Condition	நிலைமை	Glory	மகிமை

Grieve	சூக்கப்படுத்	Sin	பாவம்
	சூதல்	Situation	நிலை - தன்மை
Determine	நியமித்தல்	Entreat	வேண்டிதல்
	தீர்மானித்தல்	Opportunity	தற்சமயம்

Two little boys whose parents were so extremely poor as to be unable to procure them decent clothing, were supplied by the Sabbath School society and went to the Sunday school. On their first entrance, they could read and spell but very imperfectly; but they made such rapid progress as soon to be able to read correctly in the Bible, and repeat many chapters of it. They grew very thoughtful, and said much about their miserable condition as sinners and enemies to God. At home, they would steal away into some lonely spot, to converse about their souls, and pray to God to have mercy on them. At length, they both found pardon and peace, and were filled with joy unspeakable and full of glory. Their father was a very wicked man; and they were so deeply grieved at his sinning against so holy and merciful a being as God that they determined to tell him of his dreadful situation, and entreat him to flee to Jesus while he still had an opportunity.—(Continued.)

Order	கட்டளையிடு தல்
Silent	அமைதி
Earnest	அபா - ஆவல்
Knee	முழந்தாள்
Approach	கிட்டுதல்
Righteous	நீதி
Employment	அலுவல் வேலை
Family	சமூசாரம்
Poverty	தரித்திரம் வறுமை
Impression	அழுத்தல் படுதல் பதிதல்
Immortal	அழியாதது
Anxious	கவலை
Inquire	விசாரணை பண்ணுதல்
Elder	முத்தவன்
Change	விகாரம்
Promise	வாக் குத்தத் தம்

Retire	உட்போகுதல் தனித்துப் போகுதல்
Ease	சுகம் - ஆறுதல்
Respecta- bility	கனம் கணிசம்
Wretched ness	நிற்பந்தம் வறுமை
Eternal	நித்தியம்
Misery	நிற்பந்தம்
Relief	உதவி - சகாயம்
Agony	அவத்தை
Dispel	நீக்குதல் தள்ளல்
Dark	இருள்
Cloud	மேகம்
Consolation	ஆறுதல்
Believe	நம்பிக்கை கொணடிருத்தல்
Immediately	உடனே
Vicious	தீமை துன்மார்க்கம்

Engage உடன்படல் | Lucrative பிரயோசனம்

One day when they were sitting at dinner, they began to tell him about the astonishing love of God to sinners,—but he ordered them to be silent; and they went out and prayed earnestly that the Lord would have mercy on him. When they were both on their knees, their father discovered them, and softly approached to see what they were doing. He heard them repeat his name with great tenderness, and entreat God to pardon his sins, and make him a good and righteous man. Their words made a deep impression on his mind, and he returned to his house greatly troubled about his immortal soul. When his little boys came in, he conversed much with them and anxiously inquired what he must do to be saved. “Pray to Jesus, dear father,” replied the elder, overjoyed at the great change in his parent, he died for sinners, and he has promised to have mercy on all who will come unto him.” The father retired to a secret place where he remained several hours in deep and earnest prayer, but could find no relief for his awakened soul. He continued in great agony of mind for some time, till at length the Saviour’s pardoning smile dispelled the dark clouds that had gathered about him, and he found great joy and consolation in

believing. He immediately forsook his vicious practices, engaged in a lucrative employment, and soon raised his family from poverty to a state of ease and respectability. He gave much to the Sabbath School society; for he said it had been the means of saving him from wretchedness in this world, and eternal misery in the world to come. Great things are done in answer to prayer.

Precious	அருமை	Best	உத்தமம்
	விலையுயர்ந்தது		முதல்த்தரம்
Indeed	நிசமாய்		பிரதானம்
Command	கட்டளை	Intent	எண்ணம்
Warn	எச்சரித்தல்		நோக்கம்
Escape	தப்பிக்கொளல்	Repent	குணப்படுதல்
Point	காட்டுதல்		மனத்தாபப்படுதல்

The Bible.

THIS is a precious book indeed,
 Happy the child who loves to read;
 'Tis God's own word, which he has given
 To show our souls the way to heaven.

It tells us how the world was made,
 And how good men the Lord obey'd;

'There his commands are written too
 To teach us what we ought to do.
 It bids us all from sin to fly,
 Because our souls can never die;
 It points to heaven where angels dwell,
 And warns us to escape from hell.
 But, what is more than all beside,
 The Bible tells us Jesus died—
 This is its best, its chief intent,
 To lead poor sinners to repent.
 Be thankful children that you may
 Read this good Bible every day;
 'Tis God's own word, which he has given
 To show our souls the way to heaven.

Dismount	இறங்குதல்	Across	குறுக்கு
Plant	பூடு—பயிர்		கத்திரிகைக்கா
Hedge	வேலி		ற்போல்
Loose	அவிழ்த்தல்		மாறு
Gallop	பாய்ச்சல்	Owner	உடையவன்
	கெச்சைநடை	Admire	மெச்சிக்கொ
Follow	பின் செல்லல்		ள்ளல்
Affair	காரியம்	Cheerful	மகிழ்ச்சி
Bridle	கடிவாளம்	Ruddy	வெண்சிவப்பு

Clever	சமர்த்து	Hoop	வளையம்
Pocket	சட்டைச்சாக்கு	Town	பட்டினம்
Civil	மரியாதை	Apples	ஒருவிதபழம்
Weeds	களை	Sweetmeats	இனிப்புப்பண்டம்
Tend	காத்தல்	Money	பணம்
Turnip	ஒருவிதகிழங்கு	Pie	ஒருவிதபண்ணிகாரம்
Weather	காலம்	Knife	கத்தி
Rather	காலவியல்பு	Stick	தடி—கோல்
Six pence	பார்க்கிலும்	Pair	சோடு
Ball	ஆறுபென்ஸை	Want	குறைதல்
Marble	பந்து	Testament	உடன்படிக்கை
Top	விளையாட்டுண்டைக்கல்	Daddy	அப்பு
Kick	பம்பரம்	Content	மனத்திருத்தி
Cold	உதைத்தல்		மனப்பூரணம்
Hard	குளிர்	Good bye	நன்மையுண்டாகவாழ்க
Errand	கடுமை		போய்விட்டு வருகிறேன்
	அரிது		
	கவ்வை		
	அலுவல்		

Mr. L. was one morning riding alone, when, dismounting to gather a plant in the hedge, his horse got

loose and galloped off. He followed, calling him by his name, which stopt him at first, but on his approach he set off again. At length a little boy in a neighboring field seeing the affair, ran across where the road made a turn, and getting before the horse, took him by the bridle, and held him till his owner came up. Mr. L. looked at the boy, and admired his cheerful ruddy countenance; "Thank you, my good lad," said he, "you have caught my horse very cleverly; what shall I give you for your trouble?" (*putting his hand in his pocket.*) "I want nothing," replied the boy civilly.

Mr. L. Don't you? so much the better for you: few men would say as much. But pray, what were you doing in the field?

Boy. I was rooting up weeds, and tending the sheep that are feeding on the turnips.

Mr. L. And do you like this employment?

Boy. Yes, very well, this fine weather.

Mr. L. But had you not rather play?

Boy. This is not hard work; it is almost as good as play.

Mr. L. Who set you to work?

Boy. My father, sir.

Mr. L. What is his name?

Boy. Thomas Hurdle.

Mr. L. And what is yours?

Boy. Peter, sir.

Mr. L. How old are you?

Boy. I shall be eight in June.

Mr. L. How long have you been out in this field?

Boy. Since six in the morning.

Mr. L. And are you not hungry?

Boy. Yes, I shall eat my dinner soon.

Mr. L. If you had six pence now, what would you do with it?

Boy. I don't know, I never had so much in my life.

Mr. L. Have you no playthings?

Boy. Playthings! what are those?

Mr. L. Such as balls, nine-pins, marbles and tops.

Boy. No, sir; but our Tom makes foot-balls to kick in cold weather; and I had a hoop, but it is broke.

Mr. L. And do you want nothing else?

Boy. No, I have hardly time for those. I always ride the horses to the field, and bring up the cows, and run to the town on errands; and that is as good as play, you know.

Mr. L. Well! but you would buy apples or sweet-meats at the town, I suppose, if you had money.

Boy. O! I can get apples at home; and as for sweet-meats, I don't mind them much, for my mother gives me a pie now and then, and that is as good.

Mr. L. Would you not like a knife to cut sticks?

Boy. I have one—here it is—brother Tom gave it to me.

Mr. L. Your shoes are full of holes; don't you want a better pair?

Boy. I have a better pair for Sundays.

Mr. L. But these let water in.

Boy. O! I don't care for that; they let it out again.

Mr. L. Your hat is torn too.

Boy. I have a better at home, but I would rather have none at all, for it hurts my head.

Mr. L. What do you do when it rains?

Boy. If it rains hard, I get under the hedge till it is over.

Mr. L. What do you do when you are hungry before it is time to go home?

Boy. I eat a turnip.

Mr. L. But if there are none?

Boy. Then I do as well as I can; I work on and never think of it.

Mr. L. Are you not thirsty sometimes in this hot weather?

Boy. Yes, but there is water enough.

Mr. L. Well! my boy, you seem to want nothing at all, so I shall not give you money to make you want any thing. But were you ever at school?

Boy. No sir; but father says I shall go after harvest.

Mr. L. You will want books then?

Boy. Yes, the boys have a spelling book and a Testament.

Mr. L. Well then, I will give you them—tell your daddy so, and that it is because I think you are a very good, contented, little boy. So now go to your sheep again.

Boy. I will, sir; thank you.

Mr. L. Good bye, Peter.

Boy. Good bye, sir.

Damp	இரம்-சீதளம்	Something	ஒருகாரியம்
Request	கேட்டுதல்		ஒருபொருள்
Absence	இல்லாமை		யாதொன்று
	வராமை	Conceal	மறைத்தல்
Door	கதவு	Certain	நிச்சயம்
Enter	உட்படுதல்	Tea	தேயிலை
Room	அறை	Slip	வழுவுதல்
Lip	உதடு—இதழ்	Up-stairs	மேல்வீடு
Quiver	துடித்தல்	Cousin	ஒன்றைவிட்ட
Matter	காரியம்		சகோதரன்
	குறை-தடை	Pass	செல்லல்

Violent	கொடுமை	Apartment	அறை
	வலோற்காரம்	Away	அப்புறம்
Distress	இக்கட்டு	Assure	உறுதிசொல்
	வருத்தம்		லல் - நிச்சய
Unhappy	நிற்பாக்கியம்		மீபண்ணல்
	மனப்பாக்கிய	Window	பலகணி
	மில்லாமை		சாளரவாசல்
Encourage	தயிரியப்படுத்	Jump	பாய்தல்
	துதல்		குதித்தல்
Happen	சம்பவித்தல்	Beckon	சாடை
Quite	முற்றாக - தீர	Offend	கோபமூட்டு
Agitate	அசைத்தல்		தல்
	பிரமித்தல்	Text	முகவுரை
To be agi- tated	{ மனமசைத்தல்	Scripture	வேதவாக்கி யம்

I should like to have each one of you read about little Susan. This little girl was much afraid of telling a lie. When she was about six years old, she lived with her aunt, who was very dear to her. In the month of March, her aunt went to New-York, and as the day was damp, she requested Susan to remain in the house, during her absence. This she promised to do. When her aunt returned in the evening, Susan did not come to the door as usual to meet her, and she did

not see her until she retired to the room, when the child came towards her. But she looked very sad, and did not appear pleased as usual, to see her aunt after she returned home. She was asked "if she was ill." She said, "No:" but her little lip quivered, and it was plain that something was the matter. But as she never tried to conceal any thing, her aunt did not press her further, being certain that she would soon return and tell her all.

After tea she slipped out of the room, and went upstairs with her cousin. Her aunt soon after went up also, and passing the door of the room, in which they were, she heard violent sobbing, and Susan's voice at times between the sobs, as in great distress. She went toward the door, and stopping to listen, heard her say, "Oh, cousin, I can have no peace till I confess all. Oh, I am so unhappy!"—while her cousin was encouraging her to come and tell her aunt what had happened.

She entered the room quite alarmed, and taking her by the hand, led her into another apartment, and said, "Susan, my love, if you have done wrong, tell me:—What have you done?" The poor child was so much agitated, that her aunt, although her confidence in her was very strong, almost feared to hear what was the matter.

As soon as she could speak, she sobbed out, "Oh, I have been so wicked! I have offended God—I have disobeyed you, aunt—Christ does not love me."

Her aunt told her of the Lamb of God, who could wash away her sin, however great, if she truly repented of it, and begged her to tell what she had done assuring her of her own forgiveness, and the forgiveness of her heavenly Father. She then said, "O aunt, I promised I would not go out of the house; and I did not go out until afternoon. But as I stood by the window, I saw my cousins jumping the rope. They beckoned to me to come, and I forgot what I had promised you, and ran out. But soon as I had given one jump, I remembered, and ran back into the house. But I told a falsehood, I disobeyed you, I offended God. O aunt, will he forgive me?" And it was not until her aunt had repeated several encouraging texts of Scripture, and prayed with her for forgiveness, that she became easy.

Bag	சாக்கு—கை	Peep	சுட்டிப்பார்
	உமல்		தீதல்
Corn field	விளைநிலம்	Else	வேறே
Fence	வேலி		மற்றும்படி
Row	வரிசை—நிரை		அல்லது

Fright	பயம்-திசில் ஏக்கம்	Drop	விழவிடுதல்
--------	-----------------------	------	------------

I will tell you a story I read of a little boy who was only eight years old. His father took a bag and went to a neighbor's cornfield one day to steal some of the ears of corn. He took his little son with him. His father told him to hold the bag, while he looked if any one was near to see him. After standing on the fence, and peeping through all the rows of corn, he went back to take the bag from the child, and began to pick the ears of corn. "Father," said the little boy, "you forget to look some where else." The man dropt the bag in a fright, and said, "which way child?" thinking he had seen some person. "You forgot to look up to the sky, father, to see if God was looking at you." His father felt what the little boy said so much, that he left the corn and went home and was never known to steal again.

Hood	ஒருவிததலை மூடி	Often	அடிக்கடி பலமுறை
Shawl	சால்வை உத்தரீகம்	Front	முன்—முகம் முற்புறம்
Knock	தட்டுதல்	Minute	வினாடி-சற்று
Corner	மூலை		சற்றுவேளை

Gauze	சல்லா	Corpse	சவம்
Lift	எடுத்தல்	Touch	தொடுதல்
Shudder	திடுக்கிடுதல்	Cheek	கதுப்பு
Coffin	சவப்பெட்டி		கன்னம்
White	வெள்ளை	To-morrow	நாளைக்கு
Cross	குறுக்கு	Moulder	உடகுதல்
	கத்திரிகைக்		இற்றுப்போ
	காற்போலா		தல்
	தல் சிலுவை	Dust	பழுதி - தூள்
Tremble	நடுங்குதல்	Worm	பழு - கிருமி
Tears	கண்ணீர்	Sure	நிச்சயம்
Classmate	கூட்டாளி		ஐயமில்லாமை

Mary Ellis was a little girl about six years of age. She was thoughtful and obedient, and therefore all her friends loved her. One morning her mother called her, and told her to put on her hood and shawl. She then took her by the hand, and went with her to walk. They soon came to a small cottage, and Mrs. Ellis knocked at the door. An old woman opened the door, and asked them to go into a front room. In this room the windows were half shut, and at first they could hardly see what was there.

In a few minutes Mary saw a table in one corner, and upon the table something like a box, covered with

white gauze. "O mama," said Mary, "What is that?" "You shall see for yourself, my dear," replied Mrs. Ellis. She then lifted up the covering very softly, and Mary saw a little girl, lying in a coffin. Her eyes were closed, her face and lips were very white, and her hands were crossed on her breast. Mary trembled and said, "O my dear mama, Is she dead?" "Yes, my love; but do you know who it is!" Mary looked again, and burst into tears, saying, "it is my classmate Sally." "Yes," said her mother, "little Sally is dead. You have never seen a corpse before, and I have brought you here that you might learn something from it. Feel this dear little face." Mary touched the cheeks and drew back shuddering, "Oh! how cold! how very cold!" said she. "Yes, my dear child," said Mrs. Ellis, "this is death. You will never again see little Sally in this world. She is gone, and this is only her body that is left. This body will be put under the ground to-morrow. What do you think will become of the soul?"

Mary. I suppose Sally's soul is not dead.

Mrs. Ellis. No, certainly not; the soul cannot die; it is immortal: and God has taken it, it has returned to him.

Mary. What will become of this dead body?

Mrs. Ellis. After the body is put under ground it

will moulder away to dust and be the food of worms. But God will raise it up again at the last day.

Mary. Oh! there I shall see Sally again!

Mrs. Ellis. Yes, I hope we shall meet Sally again, and if we are God's people, we shall all be happy in heaven. Remember my dear Mary, that you must die too.

Mary. Yes, mama, I know that I must die; but it makes me feel very dreadful to think of it.

Mrs. Ellis. If you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ you need not be afraid to think of death, for, when believers die, the Lord takes them to himself. The reason why people are 'so much afraid of death, is because they are not sure that God is their father.

Mary. If I were sure of going to heaven, I do not think I should be afraid.

Mrs. Ellis. True, and for this reason, I wish you to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Then you may be sure of going to heaven.

Holyday	பெருநாள	Rest	மிச்சம்
Directly	உடனே		சொச்சம்
	நேரே	Vexation	அலைக்கழிவு
Whistle	குழல்	Reflection	சிந்திப்பு

Toward	சார்பாக நேரே பக்கமாக	Event	காரியம் செய்தி
Toy	விளையாட்டுப் பொருள்	Afterwards	பின்பு
Charm	மயக்குதல் ஆசையுண்டா க்குதல்	Use	பலன் வழக்கம்
Voluntary	வலிய மனதாக	Tempt	மனதையிழுத் தல்—ஏவுதல்
Disturb	குழப்பிதல்	Unnecessary	தேவையற்ற
Understand	அறிதல் விளங்குதல்	Observe	காணுதல் கவனித்தல்
Bargain	பொருத்தம் ஒப்பந்தம்	Ambitious	எடுப்பு பேரெண்ணம்
Worth	பெறுமானம் பெறுகை	Court favor	இராசதயவு
Folly	புத்தியினம் மதிக்கேடு	Sacrifice	பலியிடுதல் கெடுத்தல் செலவிடுதல்
Chagrin	விதனம் எரிச்சல்	Levee	இராசாமுதலி யபெரியோரைத் தரிசிக்குங்கூட்டம்
Pleasure	சந்தோஷம் இன்பம்	Liberty	விடுதலை தன்னிட்டம்
		Attain	பெறுதல் அடைதல்

Repose	இளைப்பாற்றி	Esteem	மதிப்பு
Virtue	ஒழுக்கம்		கணிசம்
	அறம்	Benevolent	உபகாரசிந்தை
	சுகிர்தம்		சற்குணம்
Popularity	பெயர்-புகழ்	Accumulate	கூட்டுதல்
	கீர்த்தி		திரட்டுதல்
Political	இராசகாரியம்		குவித்தல்
Bustle	அலுவல்	Laudable	வியப்பு
	சந்தடி		புகழப்படத்
	அசைவு		தக்கது
Fellow citizen	தன்னூரான்	Fortune	செல்வம்
	உடன்குடியா		அதிட்டம்
	னவன்		ஆதினம்
Neglect	பராமுகம்ப	Improve-ment	கதிப்பு
	ணனுதல்		நல்வளர்ச்சி
	அசட்டைபண	Mere	மாத்திரம்
	னுதல்		சும்மா
Affair	காரியம்	Gratification	சுகிப்பு இதம்
	கவனம்		உவப்பு
Ruin	கெடுததல்	Mistake	மோசம்போ
	அழிததல்		குதல்
Miser	உலோபி	Instead	பதில்-ஓடு
	உலுத்தன்		

Sensual	இந்திரிய நுகர்ச்சி-இந்திரியபோகம்	Debt	கடன்
		To contract	கடன்படு
Provide	சம்பாதித்தல்	debt	தல்
	சேகரித்தல்	Career	நடக்கை
Pain	வருத்தம்		ஒட்டம்
	துன்பம்	Prison	செலவு
Furniture	தட்டுமுட்டு		மறியல்
	வீட்டுச்சாமான		சிறைசாலை
Equipage	கோலம்	Dear	பிரியம்-இதம்
Contract	பொருந்துதல்		விலையொறுப்பு
	கொள்ளுதல்	Conceive	எண்ணுதல்
	பிடித்தல்		மதித்தல்
			சுனித்தல்

When I was a child about seven years of age, my friends on a holyday filled my pocket with half pence, I went directly towards a shop where toys were sold for children; and being charmed with the sound of a whistle in the hands of another boy, that I met by the way, I voluntarily offered him all my money for it. I came home, and went whistling about the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers, and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth. This

put me in mind of what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money; and they laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation. My reflections on the subject gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

This little event, however, was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind: so that often, when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, *do not give too much for the whistle*; and so I saved my money.

As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the whistle.

When I saw any one too ambitious of court favor, sacrificing his time in attendance on levees, his repose his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, to attain it, I said to myself, This man gives too much for his whistle.

When I saw another, fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining them by that neglect; He pays, indeed, said I, too much for his whistle.

If I knew a miser, who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating

wealth; poor man! said I, you indeed pay too much for your whistle.

When I met a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of mind, or of fortune, to mere sensual gratification; Mistaken man! said I, you are providing pain, instead of pleasure; you give too much for your whistle.

If I saw one fond of fine clothes, fine furniture, fine equipage, all above his fortune, for which he contracted debts, and ended his career in prison; Alas! said I, he has paid dear, very dear for his whistle.

In short, I conceived that a great part of the miseries of mankind, are brought upon them by the false estimate they make of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistles.

Whence	எங்கிருந்து அதினாலே	Die	சாதல் வாடுதல்
Rose	ஒருபூ—முட் செவ்வந்தி	Stalk	தாள-காம்பு
Weep	அழுதல் கண்ணீர்விடுதல்	Grace	அழகு—சீர் கிருபை
Mortality	சா-சாவுக்கிடம்	Vanish	மறைந்து போகுதல்
Leaf	இலை-பூவிதழ்		மங்கிப்போகுதல்

Scatter	சிதறுதல்	Sport	விளையாடுதல்
Stately	சிறப்பு	Sunshine	வெயில்
	சம்பிரமம்	Dart	பறத்தல்
Branch	கொப்பு		பாய்தல்
Verdure	பச்செனவு	Stream	நீரோட்டம்
	செழுமை	Purple	இருண்டசிவ
Bough	தழை - கிளை		படி
Spread	படருதல்	Emerald	மரகதம்
	பரத்தல்	Motion	அசைவு
	விரித்தல்		செலவு
Shadow	நிழல்	Glance	கண்ணோடல்
Pillar	தூண்		பார்த்தல்
Crooked	வளைவு	Brush	துடைத்தல்
Fang	வக்கிரதந்தம்		கூட்டித்தள்
Nip	கிள்ளுதல்		ளுதல்
	உதிர்த்தல்	Pool	மடு—குளம்
Wind	காற்று	Breeze	காற்று
Axe	கோடாவி		இளங்காற்று
Lop	தறித்தல்	Swallow	ஒருவிதகுருவி
	கழித்தல்	Pike	ஓர்மீன
Decay	சிதைதல்	Seize	பிடித்தல்
	ஒறத்தல்		கவர்தல்

Multitude	திரள் பெருங்கூட் டம்	Excellent	உத்தமம் நன்மை
Pride	ஆங்காரம்	Stiff	விறைப்பு முரண்
Glow	பிரகாசித்தல்	Bare ground	வெறுநிலம்
Activity	முயற்சி - சாக்கிரதை	Breath	சுவாசம் மூச்சு
Bare	வெறுமை		

Child of mortality, whence comest thou? why is thy countenance sad, and why are thy eyes red with weeping?—I have seen the rose in its beauty; it spread its leaves to the morning sun. I returned; it was dying upon its stalk, the grace of the form of it was gone; its loveliness was vanished away; its leaves were scattered on the ground, and no one gathered them again.

A stately tree grew on the plain, its branches were covered with verdure; its boughs spread wide and made a goodly shadow: the trunk was like a strong pillar; the roots were like crooked fangs. I returned; the verdure was nipt by the east wind, the branches were lopt away by the axe; the worm had made its way into the trunk, and the heart thereof was decayed; it mouldered away, and fell to the ground.

I have seen the insects sporting in the sunshine, and darting along the streams; their wings glittered with gold and purple; their bodies shone like the green emerald; they were more numerous than I could count; their motions were quicker than my eye could glance. I returned: they were brushed into the pool; they were perishing with the evening breeze; the swallow had devoured them; the pike had seized them; there were none found of so great a multitude.

I have seen a man in the pride of his strength; his cheeks glowed with beauty; his limbs were full of activity; he leaped; he walked; he ran; he rejoiced in that he was more excellent than those. I returned; he lay stiff and cold on the bare ground; his feet could no longer move, nor his hands stretch themselves out; his life was departed from him; and the breath out of his nostrils. Therefore do I weep because *death* is in the world; the spoiler is among the works of God: all that is made must be destroyed: all that is born must die; let me alone, for I must weep.

Words which uniformly require certain Prepositions to follow them.

Abhorrence	அரோசம்-வெறு பு-அருவருப்பு உபேட்சை	Dissent	சமமதியாதிருத தல்-கருதுவேறுபடுதல்
Abstain	ஒன்றைவிட்டுவில குதல்	Diverse	வேற்றுமை வேறுபாடு
Accompanied	உட்கூட கூடப்போதல்	Examination	சோதனை-ஆராய் வு-பரிட்சை
Accuse	குற்றஞ்சாற்றல் பழியிடுதல்	Free	நீங்கல்-நீங்கியது
Acquit	குற்றமில்லையென றுதீர்த்தல்	Independent	தன்னிட்டம்
Adapt	தகுதியாக்குதல் சரியாக்குதல்	Insist	ஊனறிச்சொல்லு தல்-வற்புறுத்திச்சொல்லுதல்
Agreeable	உவப்பு-இதம் இடம்-பிரியம்	Marry	விவாகமபண்ணல்
Approve	சம்மதித்தல் பேணுதல்	Objection	தடை-பிசுரு
Averse	அருவருப்பு-வெறுப்பு	Obligate	கடமைப்படுத்தல்
Bestow	இதல்-அருளுதல்	Observance	ஆசாரம்-முறை கொண்டாட்டம்
Comparable	உவமிக்கத்தக்கது	Oppose	எதிர்த்தது மாறுபடுதல்
Compliance	இணக்கம்-சம்மதம்	Prejudice	மனஞ்சாய்தல்
Consonant	இசைவு	Profit	ஆதாயப்படுதல் நயத்தல்
Conversant	ஊடாட்டம்	Reconcile	இணங்குதல் உறவாகுதல்
Dependent	அடுத்தது	Replete	பூரணமானது
Different	வேறுபாடு	Resemblance	ஒப்பனை-உவமை சமானம்
Diminution	குறைவு-தணிவு சுருக்கம்	Resolve	எண்ணங்கொள்ளு தல்-துணிதல்
Disapprove	வெறுத்தல்-மனக் குறைகொள்ளுதல்	Restore	திருதுதல் மீட்டுதல்
Disregard	அசட்டை	Swerve	தவறுதல்

Abhorrence of	Conversant with.	Insist upon or on-
Abstain from	Consonant to	Made of
Accompanied by	Dependent from	Marry to
Accuse of	Differ from	Need of
Acquit of	Different from	Objection to
Adapt to	Diminution of	Obligated to
Agreeable to	Disapprove of	Observance of
Agreeably with	Discussion of	Opposed to
Approve of	Disregard of or to	Prejudice against
Averse to	Dissent from	Profit by
Bereave of	Diverse from	Reconcile to
Bestow upon	Engaged in	Replete with
Boast of	Equal to	Resemblance to
Choice of	Examination of	Resolve on
Comparable to	Exception to	Restore to
Comparably with	Free from	Swerve from
Compliance with	Full of	True to
Confide in	Independent of	Worthy of

Words which take two or more Prepositions after them.

Agree	சமமதித்தல்	Difficulty	அரிது-பிரயாசம
	உடனபடுதல்	Eager	ஆசை-அபேட்சை
Change	வேறுபடுதல்	Martyr	
	மாறுதல்	Peculiar	உரிமை-இயல்பு
Call	ஒருதனைப்போய்		கெட்டி-சிறப்பு
	ப்பார்த்தல் கேட்	Reduced	ஒடுங்கிப்போனது
	டல்-அழைத்தல்		உலைந்தது
Die	சாத்தல்.	United	இசைந்தது
Disappointed	நம்பிமோசம்போ		உடந்தையானது
	தல்		

Abide *with* or *in*
 Agree *to*, *with* or *for*
 Call *on*, *upon* or *for*
 Change *for*, *of*, *with* or *into*
 Compare *with* or *to*
 Die *of* or *by*
 Difficulty *in* or *with*
 Disappointed *in*, *of* or *by*
 Discouragement *to* or *in*
 Eager *for* or *in*
 Expert *at* or *in*

Fall *under*, *over*, *into*, *from*,
through, *on* or *upon*
 Glad *of*, *at* or *to do*
 Martyr *for* or *to*
 Peculiar *to* or *for*
 Provide *with*, *for* or *against*
 Reduce *under* or *to*
 Regard *to* or *for*
 Taste *for* or *of*
 Think *of* or *on*
 United *with*, *to* or *against*
 Wait *on* or *for*

Phrases showing the use of the preceding words.

- Abide *with* a person *in* a house.
 Agree *with* a person *to* a proposition *for* an object.
 Call *on* or *upon* a person *for* a thing.
 Change *of* raiment or place *with* a person. Change one article *for* or *into* another.
 Compare *with*, when we show a difference. Compare *to*, when we show a likeness.
 Die *of* a disease or *by* his own or another's act.
 Difficulty *in* a thing or *in* managing it; Difficulty *with* when applied to the agent.
 Disappointed *in* the thing itself. Disappointed *of* a thing expected; or *by* another.
 Discouragement *to* exertion, and *in* the work.
 Eager *for* and *in* the chase.
 Expert *at* or *in* play.
 Fall *under* censure or a burden; *over* a block, *into* a well, *from* a height, *through* a space, *on* or *upon* a stone.

Glad *of* it, at the thought of it, *to do* it.

Martyr *for* Christ's sake; Martyr *to* his cause, or *to* his own opinions.

Peculiar *to* a person who is peculiar *for* some singularity.

Provide *with* articles, *for* a journey, *against* an evil.

Reduce *to* poverty, *under* oppression.

Regard *to* duty, and *for* a person.

Taste *for* learning. A taste *of* salt, sugar, &c.

Think *of* a person, *on* or *of* a subject.

Unite *to*, implies joining two things together; Unite *with*, implies union or co-operation; Unite *against*, implies united opposition.

Wait *on*, signifies to call upon or accompany; wait *for*, shows expectation.

Corresponding Conjunctions.

Neither requires *nor* after it, as—*Neither* he *nor* his brother was there.

Though requires *yet* after it, as—*Though* he was rich *yet* he became poor.

Whether requires *or* after it, as—*Whether* he will do it *or* not.

Either requires *or* after it, as—*Either* she *or* her sister must go.

As requires *as* or *so* after it, as—Mine is *as* good *as* yours.

As the stars *so* shall thy seed be. *As* one dieth *so* dieth the other.

So requires *as* or *that* after it, as—He is not *so* wise *as* his brother. To see thy glory *so as* I have seen it. I am *so* weak *that* I cannot walk.

Know never admits *as* after it. I do not know *as* I shall go—should be—*that* I shall go.

Words nearly, but not exactly alike in pronunciation.

Air, the fluid	bal lad, a song
are, plural of am	bal let; a dance
ac cept, to take	bal lot, a ball for voting or a vote
ex cept, to take out	ereak, to make a noise
af fect, to impress	creek, a cove or stream
effect, what is produced	clothes, garments
ac cede, to agree	close, conclusion
ex ceed, to surpass	con sort, husband or wife
a cre, a piece of land	con cert, harmony
a chor, a scald head	de scent, a falling, a elope
ac cess, approach	dis sent, a differing
ex cess, superfluity	de cease, death
al lu sion, hint, reference	dis ease, sickness
il lu sion, deception	dost, 2d per of do
e lu sion, evasion	dust, fine powder
acts, deeds	e lic it, to call forth
ax, a utensil for cutting	il lic it, unlawful
al ley, a narrow street	earn, to deserve
al ly, confederate	urn, a vessel
as say, trial of metals	e rup tion, bursting forth
es say, attempt, a writing	ir rup tion, entrance by force
af fu sion, a pouring on	im merge, to plunge
ef fu sion, a pouring out	e merge, to come forth
al low ed, admitted, granted	fat, fleshy
a loud, with a great voice	vat, a tub or cistern
ar rant, notorious	ges ture, motion
er rand, a mes-age	jester, one who jests
er rant, wandering	harsh, rough
ad di tion, something added	hash, minced meat
ed i tion, publication	

idle, ~~not~~ unemployed
 idol, an image
 impostor, a deceiver
 imposture, deception
 naught ty, bad
 knot ty, full of knots
 ingenious, frank
 ingenious, skillful
 morse, the sea horse
 moss, of a tree
 line, extension in length
 loin, part of an animal
 loom, a frame for weaving
 loam, a soft loose earth
 medal, an ancient coin

Words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced.

August, the month
 august, grand
 bow, to bend
 bow, for shooting arrows
 bass, a tree, a fish
 bass, lowest part in music
 con jure, to entreat
 con jure, to use magic art
 dove, past tense of dive
 dove, a pigeon
 gal lant, brave, gay
 gal lant, a gay fellow
 gill, the fourth of a pint
 gill, part of a fish
 hin der, to stop

med dle, to interpose
 pint, half a quarter
 point, a sharp end
 rad dish, a root
 red dish, somewhat red
 slake, [slak] to mix with water
 slack, loose
 since, at a later time
 sense, faculty of perceiving
 ten or, course continued
 ten ure, a holding
 tal ents, ability
 tal ons, claws
 valley, low land
 val ue, worth

hind er, further behind
 in va lid, one not in health
 in val id, not firm or binding
 low er, to be dark
 low er, not so high
 live, to be or dwell
 live, having life
 mow, a pile of hay
 mow, to cut with a sythe
 read, to utter printed words
 read, [red] past tense of read
 re pent, creeping
 re pent, to feel sorrow
 rec ol lect, to call to mind
 re col lect, to collect again

re form, to amend
 re form to make anew
 staves, plu. of *staff*, a stick
 staves, plu. of *stave*
 slough, a place of mud
 slough, [sluff] a cast skin

tar ry like tar
 tar ry, to delay
 tears, waters of the eyes
 tears, [he] rends
 wind, air in motion
 wind, to turn or twist

Words pronounced alike, but different in Orthography.

Ail, to be in trouble
 ale, malt liquor
 air, the atmosphere
 heir, one who inherits
 all, the whole
 awl, an instrument
 al tar, a place for offerings
 alter, to change
 ant, a little insect
 aunt, a sister to a parent
 ark, a vessel
 arc, part of a circle
 as cent, steepness
 as sent, agreement
 au ger, a tool
 au gur, one who foretells
 bail, surety
 bale, a pack of goods
 ball, a sphere
 bawl, to cry aloud
 base, low, vile
 bass or base, in music
 beer, a liquor

bi er, to carry dead bodies
 bin, a box
 been, participle of be
 ber ry, a little fruit
 bu ry, to inter
 beat, to strike
 beet, a root
 blew did blow
 blue, dark color
 boar, a male swine
 bore, to make a hole
 bow, to bend the body
 bough, a branch
 bell, to ring
 belle, a fine lady
 beau, a gay gentleman
 bow, to shoot with
 bread, a kind of food
 bred, educated
 bur row, for rabbits
 bor ough, an incorporated town
 by, near at hand

- buy**, to purchase
bay, an inlet of water
bey, a Turkish governor
be, to exist
bee, an insect
beach, sea shore
beech, a tree
bell, a pod of plants
bowl, an earthen vessel
bole, a kind of clay
bolt, a fastening to a door
boul or **bolt**, to sift
but, a conjunction
butt, two hog's heads
brake, a weed
break, to part asunder
cain, a man's name
cane, a shrub or staff
call, to cry out, or name
caul, a net inclosing the bow-
 els
canon, a large gun
canon, a law of the church
cesion, a grant
session, the sitting of a court
canvas, coarse cloth
canvass, to examine
ceil, to make a ceiling
seal, to fasten a letter
sealing, setting a seal
ceiling, of a room
course, way, direction
coarse not fine
cote, a sheep fold
coat, a garment
core, the heart
corps a body of soldiers
cell, a hut
sell, to dispose of
century, a hundred years
centaury, a plant
choler, wrath
collar, for the neck
cord, a small rope
chord, a line
cion, a young sprout
sion, a mountain
cite, to summon
site, situation
sight, the sense of seeing
chronical, of long continuance
chronicle, a history
comple ment, a full number
compli ment, an act of po-
 liteness
cousin, a relation
cozen, to cheat
currant, a berry
current, a stream
deer, a wild animal
dear, costly
cask, a vessel for liquids

casque, a helmet
 cedar, a kind of wood
 ceder one who cedes
 cede, to give up
 seed, fruit, offspring
 cent, the hundredth part of a
 dollar
 sent, ordered away
 scent, a smell
 cellar, the lowest room
 seller, one who sells
 clime, a region
 climb, to ascend
 council, an assembly
 counsel, advice
 symbol, a type
 cymbal, a musical instrument
 color, hue
 collector, one who selects
 dam, to stop water
 damn, to condemn
 dew, falling vapors
 due, owing
 die, to expire
 dye, to color
 doe, a female deer
 dough, bread not baked
 fane, a weathercock
 fain, gladly
 feign, to dissemble
 dire, horrid

dyer, one who colors
 dun, to urge for money
 dun, a brown color
 done, performed
 dram, a drink of spirit
 drachm, a small weight
 elision, the act of cutting off
 elysian, a place of joy
 ere, before time
 ear, the organ of hearing
 you, second person
 yew, a tree
 ewe, a female sheep
 fair, handsome
 fare, customary duty
 feat, an exploit
 feet, plural of foot
 freeze, to congeal
 frieze, in a building
 hie, to hasten
 high, elevated, lofty
 flea, an insect
 flee, to run away
 flour, of rye or wheat
 flower, a blossom
 forth, abroad
 fourth, in number
 foul, filthy
 fowl, a bird
 guilt, with gold
 guilt, crime

grate, iron bars
 great, large
 grown, increased
 groan, an expression of pain
 hail, to call, or frozen rain
 hale, healthy
 hart, a beast
 heart, the seat of life
 hare, an animal
 hair, the fur of animals
 here, in this place
 hear, to hearken
 hew, to cut
 hue, color
 him, objective of he
 hymn, a sacred song
 hire, wages
 high er, more high
 heel, the hinder part of the foot
 heal, to cure
 haul, to drag
 hall, a large room
 I, myself
 eye, organ of sight
 isle, an island
 aisle, of a church
 in, within
 inn, a tavern
 in dite, to compose
 in dict, to prosecute
 kill, to slay

kiln, for burning bricks
 knap, a protuberance
 nap, a short sleep
 nap, on cloth
 knave, a rogue
 nave, of a wheel
 knead, to work dough
 need, necessity
 kneel, to bend the knee
 Neal, to heat
 knew, did know
 new, fresh not old
 know, to understand
 no, not
 knight, a title
 night, darkness
 knot a tie
 not, no, denying
 lade, to fill, to dip
 laid, placed
 lain, did lie
 lane, a narrow street
 leek, a root
 leak, to run out
 less on, a reading
 les sen, to diminish
 li ar, one who tells lies
 li er, one who lies in wait
 lyre, a harp
 led, did lead
 lead, a heavy metal

lie, an untruth.
 lye, water drained: through
 ashes
 lo, behold, look
 low, humble
 lac, a gum
 lack, want
 lea, an inclosed field:
 lee, opposite the wind:
 leaf, of a plant
 lief, willingly
 lone, solitary
 loan, that is lent
 lore, learning
 low er, more low
 lock, a catch to a door
 loch, a lake
 main, ocean, the chief
 mane, of a horse
 made, finished
 maid, an unmarried woman
 male, the he kind
 mail, armor, or the bag for
 letters
 man ner, mode of action
 man or, lands of a lord
 meet, to come together
 meat, flesh, food
 mete, measure
 mien, countenance
 mean, low, humble

mewl, to cry
 mule, a beast
 mi ner, one who works in, a
 mine
 mi nor, less or one under age
 moan, to grieve
 mown, cut down
 moat, a ditch
 mote, a speck
 more, greater portion
 mow er, one who mows
 mite, an insect
 might, strength
 met al, gold, or silver, &c
 met tle, briskness
 naught, bad
 nought, none
 nay, no
 neigh, as a horse
 net, a woven snare
 nett, or net, clear of charges
 aught, any thing
 ought, bound
 oar, a paddle
 ore, of metal
 one, a single thing
 won, did win
 ooze, to issue out
 oose, tanner's bark
 oh, alas
 owe, to be indebted

our, belonging to us
 hour, sixty minutes
 plum, a fruit
 plum^b, a lead and line
 pale, without color
 pail, a vessel
 pain, distress
 pane, a square of glass
 pal ate, part of the mouth
 pal let, a painter's board, a bed
 pleas, pleadings
 please, to give pleasure
 pole, a long stick
 poll, the head
 peel, to pare off the rind
 peal, sounds
 pair, a couple
 pare, to cut off the rind
 plain, even, or level
 plane, to make smooth
 pray, to implore
 prey, a booty, plunder
 prin, ci pal, chief
 prin ci ple, rule of action
 proph et, a foreteller
 prof it, advantage
 peace, quietude
 piece, a part
 pan el, a square in a door
 pan nel, a mean bed
 raise, to lift

raze, to demolish
 rain, water falling from clouds
 reign, to rule
 rap, to strike
 wrap, to fold together
 read, to peruse
 reed, a plant
 red, a color
 read, did read
 reek, to emit steam
 wreak, to revenge
 rest, to take ease
 wrest, to take by force
 rice, a sort of grain
 rise, source, beginning
 rye, a sort of grain
 wry, crooked
 ring, to sound, a circle
 wring, to twist
 rite, ceremony
 right, just
 write, to make letters with a
 pen
 wright, a workman
 rode, did ride
 road, the highway
 rear, to raise
 rear, the hind part
 rig ger one who rigs vessels
 rig or, severity
 rout, a confused quarrel

route, rout, a way or course
 rough, not smooth
 ruff, a neck cloth
 rote, repetition of words
 wrote, did write
 roe, a female deer
 row, a rank
 roar, to sound loudly
 row er, one who rows
 rab bet, to join
 rab bit, a quadruped
 sail, the canvass of a ship
 sale, the act of selling
 sea, a large body of water
 see, to behold
 sa ver, one who saves
 sa vor, taste, or odour
 seen, behold
 scene, part of a play
 seine, a fish net
 sen ior, older
 seign ior, a Turkish king
 seam, where the edges join
 seem, to appear
 shear, to cut with shears
 sheer, clear, unmixed
 sent, ordered away
 scent, smell
 shore, sea coast
 shore, a prop
 so, in such a manner

sow, to scatter seed
 sum, the whole
 some, a part
 sun, the fountain of light
 son, a male child
 stare, to gaze
 stair, a step
 steel, hard metal
 steal, to take by theft
 suc cor, help
 suck er, a young twig
 sleight, dexterity
 slight, to despise
 sole, of the foot
 soul, the spirit
 slay, to kill
 sley, a weaver's reed
 sleigh, a carriage on runners
 sloe, a fruit
 slow, not swift
 stake, a post
 steak, a slice of meat
 stile, steps over a fence
 style, fashion, diction
 tacks, small nails
 tax, a rate, tribute
 throw, to cast away
 throe, pain of travail
 tear, to rend
 tare, a weed, allowance of
 weight

tear, water from the eyes.
 tier, a row
 team, of cattle
 teem; to produce
 tide, flux of the sea.
 tied, fastened
 their, belonging to them.
 there, in that place.
 the, definite adjective.
 thee, objective case of *thou*.
 too, likewise
 two, twice one
 tow, to drag
 toe, extremity of the foot.
 vail, a covering
 vale, a valley
 vial, a little bottle.
 viol, a fiddle
 vane, to show which way the

wind blows.
 vein, for the blood.
 vice, sin
 vise, a screw
 wait, to tarry.
 weight, heaviness.
 wear, to carry as clothes.
 ware, merchandise
 wear, a dam.
 waste, to spread
 waist, a part of the body.
 way, road, course
 weigh, to find the weight.
 week, seven days
 weak, not strong
 wood, timber.
 would, past time of *will*.
 weather, state of the air
 wether, a sheep

Phrases, showing the different uses of the foregoing words.

What *ails* the child? *Ale* is a wholesome liquor, made from malt.

The *awl*, is a tool used by shoemakers, and harness makers.
All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England. We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night. The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen, *beat* their horses. Some people make *me-*
lasses from *beets*.

A *fine* *beast* wears *fine* clothes. The rainbow is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer is a common drink for the table. A *bier* is a handbarrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons. The *beller* and *beaux*, are fond of fine shows.

Black *berries* and raspberries grow on briers. The farmer when he plants seeds *bares* them in the ground.

Wheat is *better* grain than rye. One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*. The color of the sky is *blue*.

A father's or mother's sister is an *aunt*. The little *ants* make *hills*.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*. An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*. Children *bawl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods. An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils. Trees *bare* of leaves.

Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *boar* is a savage beast. Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants, is a seed vessel. The turner makes *bowls*.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*. Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The *bitch* of a gun is its *butt* or club end. A ram *butts* with his head, and *butts* of spirits are imported.

Brakes are useless weeds. We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well *bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

We judge of peoples' motives by their actions. We cannot buy a seat in heaven with our money.

A *butt* contains two hogsheds; *but* a barrel, 30, or 32 gallons. Sails are made of *canvas*. Inspectors *canvass* votes.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*. Almanack makers publish new *calendars* every year.

The courts of New-York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall. Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*. Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.

Aliar is not believed. The *ture* is a musical instrument.

Gallileo *made* the telescope. Virginia was a handsome *maid*.

The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi. A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.

The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female. The *mail* is opened at the post office.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people. The farms of the nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

Mead is a pleasant innocent drink. *Meed* a reward.

Lying is a *mean* vice. We *mean* to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery. Salt will preserve *meal*.

Miners work in mines. *Minors* are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom. When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.

A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment. *Mowers* mow grass.

Brass is a compound *metal*. A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.

Forts are surrounded by a *moat*. *Mote* is an atom.

Fishes are caught in a *net*. Clear profits are called *nett gain*.

Boats are rowed with *oars*. *Ores* are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird *flew* over the house. The smoke ascends in the *flue*.

One dollar is *one hundred cents*. The worst gambler *won* the money.

Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood. The tanner puts his hides into *oose*.

We carry water *pails*. Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a *pale* fence. Sick people look *pale*.

Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares. *Pains* are distressing.

Shoes are sold by *pairs*. People *pare* apples to make pies. *Pears* are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his *palate* cannot speak plain. The fine painter holds his *pallet* in his hand. The child sleeps on a *pallet*.

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading. Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*. One large *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high. The Jews had a *pique* or ill will against the Samaritans.

On the great holydays the bells ring in a loud *peal*. The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is composed of the King, the house of *Peers*, and the house of commons. The vessels lie near the *piers* in the harbor.

Polite people please their companions. The courts of common pleas are held in the court house.

The Carpenter planes boards with his plane. The essential principles of religion, are written in plain language. Babylon stood upon an extended plain.

The builder uses the plumb and line, to set his walls perpendicular. Plums grow on trees.

The cat preys upon mice. We should pray for our enemies.

The student pores over his books. The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet. We sweat through the pores of the skin.

The Hudson is the principal river of New-York. A man of good principles merits our esteem.

There is no profit in profane swearing. The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors. The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his rain on the just and unjust. Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle. The king reigns over his subjects.

The barber shaves with a razor. Farmers are raisers of grain.

The Laplander wraps himself in furs in winter. When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps. We should read the Bible with seriousness.

We should often think upon what we have read. A hyacinth is a large red flower.

Nero wreaked his malice upon the christians. Brutus held up the dagger reeking with the blood of Lucretia.

We rest on beds. Gibraltar was wrested from the Spaniards.

Rice grows in warm climates. The rise of the Mississippi is in the stony mountains.

'Ladies are fond of gold rings. The bell rings for church.
A washerman wrings clothes.

'Riggers rig vessels. Hanibal crossed the Alps in the rigor
of winter.

'Baptism is a rite of the christian church. It is not right to
pilfer. Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.

Cumberland road leads from Washington to Wheeling.
King David rode upon a mule.

Watt Tyler made a great rout in England. The Israelites
took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the Alphabet by rote before they know
the letters. Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.

Paste is made of rye flower. Children make wry faces when
they eat sour grapes.

A roe deer has no horns. Corn is planted in rows. Oars-
men row boats with oars.

The joiner rabbets boards. Rabbits are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the Black sea. Owls cannot
see well when the sun shines.

Seals are caught in the southern seas. Shoes are made of
seal's skins.

We seal letters with wafers and sealingwax. Mason scell
with lime-mortar.

Churches have arched ceilings. A plastered ceiling looks
better than a ceiling made of boards.

We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun.
A thunder storm is a sublime scene.

Fishermen catch fish in seines. The city of Paris stands
on the river Seine.

John Smith, Senior, is father to John Smith, Junior. The
Grand Seigneur of Turkey is an absolute monarch.

The sun *seems* to rise and set. Neat sewers make handsome *seams*.

Sheep shearers *shear* the sheep. When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded, he *sheers* off.

Waves dash against the *shore*. When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.

The writer *signs* his name. Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars. A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.

Children should never *slight* their parents. Indians live in very *slight* buildings. Some have a *sleight* at work.

A *sloe* is a black wild plum. The sloth is *slow* in moving.

The lark *soars* into the sky. A boil is a *sore* swelling. A *sower* sows his seeds.

We all have *some* knowledge. The *sum* of four and five is nine.

The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom. The sun is the *sole* cause of day. Our *souls* are immortal.

Tents are fastened with *stakes*. Beef-*steaks* are good food.

"A wise *son* makes a glad father." Without *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.

Let owls *stare* at the moon. Let not children *stare* at strangers.

Stiles are steps over fences. Goldsmith wrote in a plain *style*. Milton wrote in a sublime *style*.

Saul *threw* his Javelin at David. The Israelites went *through* the sea.

Tares grow among wheat. Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight. Never *tear* your clothes.

The plum-line hangs *straight* towards the center of the earth. The *straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Succor a man in distress. *Suckers* sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of old shoes. People pay heavy *tax*.

Lions have a long bushy *tail*. The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*. Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.

Time *waits* for no one. Butter is sold by *weight*.

Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces. A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat. A *wear* is a dam raised for catching fish.

Sickness makes the body *weak*. Seven days constitute a *week*.

Walk in the *way* of good men. We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy weight.

The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe. *Wether* sheep make the best mutton.

Men have a great *toe* on each foot. Horses *tow* the canal boats. *Tow* is hatched from flax.

Good scholars love *their* books. *There* are no tides in the Baltic sea.

Women wear *veils*. The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States

The *vane* shows which way the wind blows. Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.

A *vial* of laudanum. A bass *viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.

We shed *tears* of sorrow, when we lose our friends. Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.

A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen. Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.

The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon. A black ribbon *tied* on the left arm, is a badge of mourning.

Abbreviations explained.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
A. B. Bachelor of arts.	C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Abp. Arch bishop.	Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
Acct. Account.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	Dea. Deacon.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	Dec. December.
Apr. April.	Dept. Deputy.
Atty. Attorney.	Deut. Deuteronomy.
Aug. August.	Do. Ditto; the same.
Bart. Baronet.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	E. East.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.	Ecol. Ecclesiastes.
Bbl. Barrel.	Ed. Edition, Editor.
C. Centum, a hundred.	E. G. for example.
Cant. Canticles.	Eng. England, English.
Capt. Captain.	Eph. Ephesians.
Chap. Chapter.	Esa. Esaias.
Col. Colonel.	Ep. Epistle.
Co. Company.	Esq. Esquire.
Com. Commissioner, Commodore.	Etc. and so forth, et cætera.
Cr. Credit.	Ex. Exodus, Example.
Cwt. Hundred weight.	Exr. Executor.
Chron. Chronicles.	Feb. February.
Cor. Corinthians.	Fr. France, French, Frances.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. [Eng]
	Gal. Galatians.
	Gen. General.

Gent. Gentleman.	K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
Geo. George.	K. G. Knight of the Garter.
Gov. Governor.	L. C. Lower Canada.
G. R. George the King [of England]	L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.	Lev. Leviticus.
Heb. Hebrews.	Lieut. Lieutenant.
Hon. Honourable.	Lond. London.
Hund. Hundred.	Lon. Longitude.
H. B. M. His Britanic Majesty [Eng.]	Ldp. Lordship.
H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic majesty [King of France and Spain.]	Lat. Latitude.
Hhd. Hogshhead.	LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
Ibid. in the same place.	lbs. Pounds.
i. e. that is [id est.]	L. S. Place of the Seal.
id. the same.	M. Marquis.
Inst. Instant.	Maj. Major.
Is. Isaiah.	Math. Mathematics.
Jan. January.	M. B. Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.
Ja. James.	Mat. Mathew.
Jac. Jacob.	M. D. Doctor of Physic.
Josh. Joshua.	Mr. Master, Sir.
Jun. Junior.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
K. King.	MS. Manuscript.
Km. Kingdom.	MSS. Manuscripts.
Kt. Knight.	Mrs. Mistress.
K. C. B. Knight commander of the Order of the Bath,	N. North.
	N. B. take notice.
	No. Number.
	Nov. November.
	N. S. New Style.

N. W. T. North Western Territory.	Rs. Rupees.
Obj. Objection.	S. South, Shilling.
Obt. Obedient.	St. Saint.
Oct. October.	Sect. Section.
O. S. Old Stile.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
Parl. Parliament.	Sept. September.
per. by, as per yard, by the yard.	Servt. Servant.
Per cent. by the hundred.	Serj. Sergeant.
Per mensem, by the month.	S. T. P. Professor of Theology.
Pet. Peter.	S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Phil. Philip, Philippians.	ss. to wit, namely.
Philom. a lover of learning.	Theo. Theophilus.
P. M. Post Master, Afternoon	Thes. Thessalonians.
P. O. Post Office.	Tho. Thomas.
P. S. Postscript.	U. C. Upper Canada.
Ps. Psalm.	Ult. the last, or the last month.
Pres. President.	U. S. A. United States of America.
Prof. Professor.	V. Vide, See.
Q. Question, Queen.	viz. to wit, namely.
q. d. as if he should say.	Wt. Wright.
q. l. as much as you please.	Wm. William.
q. s. a sufficient quantity.	Wp. Worship.
Rds. Rix dollars.	Yd. Yard.
Regr. Register.	&. And.
Rep. Representative.	&c. And so forth.
Rev. Reverend, Revelation.	£. Pounds.
Rt. Right Honorable.	\$ dollars.

Scientific Terms.

Mercury	புதன் இரதம்	Planetary	கிரகத்தன்மை
Astronomy	வானசாத்திரம் என்சாத்திரம்	Jupiter	வியாழன்
Revolution	வட்டம் கிரகச்சுழற்சி	Comet	வால்வெள்ளி
	கிரகச்சுற்று	Sublime	உன்னதம்
Venus	வெள்ளி சுக்கிரன்	Distance	தூரம்
		Universe	பிரமாண்டம்
		Saturn	சனி

Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances and revolutions of the planetary bodies, and with the nature and extent of the universe. These, besides millions of fixed stars, consist of the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, Juno, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus with their Moons, and the Comets.

Geography	புவனசாத்திரம்	Boundary	எல்லை
Terraqueous	நிலமுநீருக்க	Peculiarity	விசேடம்
	வந்துண்டாகியபூமி		பிரமாணம்

Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the terraqueous Globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits, boundaries, and peculiarities of countries. It is the eye and key of history.

History	சரித்திரம்	Subjects	குடிசனம்
Narrative	விபரம்-கதை வரலாறு	Fact	உள்ளகாரியம்
		Favourite	பிரிதி-இட்டம்
Statesman	அமைச்சன்	Prince	பிரபு-இராசா

History is a narrative of past facts and events relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

Natural history is a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and whatever else is connected with nature.

Biography	இறந்தவர்களின் சரித்திரம்	Manners	நடத்தை ஒழுங்கு
Eminent	சிறந்தது மேன்மை		பரிமாற்றம்

Chronology காலசங்கதி	Distinguish குறித்தல்
Memorable விபத்து-விப	Measure அளத்தல்
கத்தத்தத்து	பிரமாணித்தல்
Method வகை—விதம்	Eclipse செல்லல்
ஒழுங்கு-அளவு	

Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners.

Chronology is the science that teaches the method of measuring time and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

Philosophy உலகஞானம்	Material பிரகிருதி
பிரவஞ்சக்	Phenomena நோற்றத்தின்
கல்வி	விகாரங்கள்
கலைஞானம்	நோற்றியபே
Physics ஒருசாத்திரம்	தங்கள்

Philosophy is the study of nature and of morals on the principles of reason.

Physics treats of nature, and explains the phenomena of the material world.

Invisible	தோற்குமை	Transpa- } உருவொளி
Principle	மூலகாரியம்	rent }
Fluid	பரம்புகிற வஸ்து	Elastic பரந்தடக்கத் தக்கது
	ஒட்டமுள்ள வஸ்து	Vegetation பவிர்வளர்ச்சி மாமுனைத்தல்
Vapours	தூமிகை-ஆவி	Suspend தூக்குதல்
Fog	மூடுபனி	ஆகாயத்தில்நிற்குதல்

Air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, encompassing the globe to the height of several miles. It contains the principle of life and vegetation, and is found by experiments to be 840 times *lighter than water*.

Clouds are vapours suspended in the air from a quarter of a mile to two miles high.

A *Fog* is a cloud which touches the earth.

Insensibly	புலனுக்குத தோன்றுகுமை	Condense அடங்கல்
		Float மிதத்தல்
Serene	அமைச்சல்	Subtile சூச்சுமம்
Particle	அணு—திவலை துகள்	Calm அமருதல்
Mists	மூடுபனி	Decrease சுருங்கல்
Fenny	சுதவல்	Growth வளர்த்து

Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating about in a calm and serene air, and condensed by the coolness of the night, after which they insensibly fall to the earth in fine and delicate rains.

Mists are collections of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and become more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

Impel	செலுத்தல்	Congeaied	உறைந்தது
Hail	ஆலாங்கட்டி மழை	Descent	இறக்கம் வீழ்தல்
Atmosphere	ஆகாசம்	Flake	பொடி

Rain is nothing but clouds condensed or run together by the cold, which by their own weight fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

Hail is formed from rain congealed by the coldness of the atmosphere in its descent. It is merely drops of rain in a frozen state.

Snow is congealed water or clouds, particles of which freezing and touching each other descend in beautiful flakes.

Iris	வானவில்	Artificial	செய்காரியம்
Refraction	சுதிர்முகிசல்	Spectator	பார்க்கிறவன்
Opposite	எதிர்		

The *Iris* or *Rainbow* is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. It can only be seen when the spectator turns his back to the sun and when it rains on the opposite side. An artificial rainbow may be produced by letting water fall on the side opposite that of the sun.

Electricity	மின்சாரம்	Instantly	சுதி
Occasion	உண்டாகல்		உடனே
Flannel	வெண்கம்ப ளம்	Power	வல்லமை சத்தி
Sealing }	அரக்கு	Glass	பளிக்ருவித்ரு
wax }		Galvanism	ஒருவித்தை
Coat	கம்பளச்சட் டை	Attract	இழுத்தல்
Experiment	சோதனை	Friction	தேய்வு உமைபடுதல்
Meteor	விண்வீழுந் கொள்ளி	Discharge	பறிதல்
Earthquake	பூமியதிர்ந்தல்	Explosion	வெடிப்பு அதிர்ந்தல்

Electricity is a power in nature which is made to show itself by 'friction'. If a stick of sealing wax or a piece of glass be rubbed upon a coat or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity. In larger experiments this however shows itself like liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a peculiar species of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of galvanism.

Meteors are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere and supposed to be occasioned by electricity.

An **Earthquake** is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of electrical power; but the different modes by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

Ethics தகுமகத்திரம் | **Respective** அவசரங்கள்
கேற்றது

Ethics or **morals** is the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

Anatomy	அங்கசத்திரவி	Dissect	அங்கஞ்சத்திரி
	த்தை-உறுபாடு		த்தல்
Organic	அங்கத்துக்க	Art	சாத்திரம்
	டுத்தது		தொழில்
Surgery	சத்திரவைத்தி		வித்தை
	யம்	Component	முதலின்சனை
Medicine	மருந்து		உறுப்பு

Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body, when dead, and of examining and arranging its component parts, in order to discover organic diseases, and thereby promote the art of medicine and surgery.

Geometry	அளவுசாத்திரம்	Demonstration	காட்சி காண்பித்தல்
Magnitude	அளவு	Mathematics	என்சாத்திரம்
Reasoning	நியாயம்விளங்கும்வித்தை		

Geometry is that sublime science, which teaches the properties and relations of magnitude. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the whole of mathematics, and is now preferred to logic, in teaching the art of reasoning.

Chemistry	ஒருவித்தை	Effect	காரியப்படுத்த
Combina-	பொருந்திய		ததல்
tion	தன்மை		உண்டாக்குதல்
Constituent	ஒருங்கிணைந்	Result	தொகை
	தது		காரியம்

Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected.

Botany	தாபரசாத்திரம்	Treat	விபரிததுச்
Arrange	வகுத்தல்		சொல்லல்
	ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல்	Structure	ஆகாரம்
			வடிவு-தன்மை

Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables; it arranges them in their proper classes and describes their structure and use.

Telescope	தூரநிர்ணயக் கண்ணாடி	Microscope	பூதக்கண்ணாடி
		Quadrants	உயரத்தைப்
Optics	நயனசாத்திரம்		பார்த்தறியு
Vision	தோற்றம்		மோர்கருவி
	காட்சி	Instrument	கருவி

Optics is the science of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction of Telescopes, Microscopes, Quadrants, &c.

Logic	நியாயசாத்தி	Efficacious	பலஞ்செய்யத்
	தம்		தக்கது
	தருக்கசாத்தி	Communi-	அறிவித்தல்
	தம்	cate	கொருத்தல்

Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

Architec-	சித்பசாத்	Tuscan	
ture	திரம்	Corinthian	
Order	கட்டொழுங்கு	Model	மாதிரி-விதம்
Ionic		Doric	
Edifices	வீடுகட்டுவலை	Composite	

Architecture is the art of planning and building all sorts of edifices according to the best models. It contains five orders, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

Mechanics	யந்திரசாத்திரம்	Construction	கட்டுப்பாடு
	சிற்பசாத்திரம்	Machine	இணைப்பு
	ரம்	Engine	யந்திரம்
			சூத்திரம்

Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

Agriculture	வேளாண்மை	Management	செய்கை
	தொழில்		நடப்பிப்பு
Adaptation	ஏற்றதன்மை	Soil	நிலப்பேதம்
Pursuit	தொடர்ச்சி	Production	விளைவு
	நடைதொழில்		

Agriculture, the most useful and innocent of all pursuits, is the knowledge of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for men and animals.

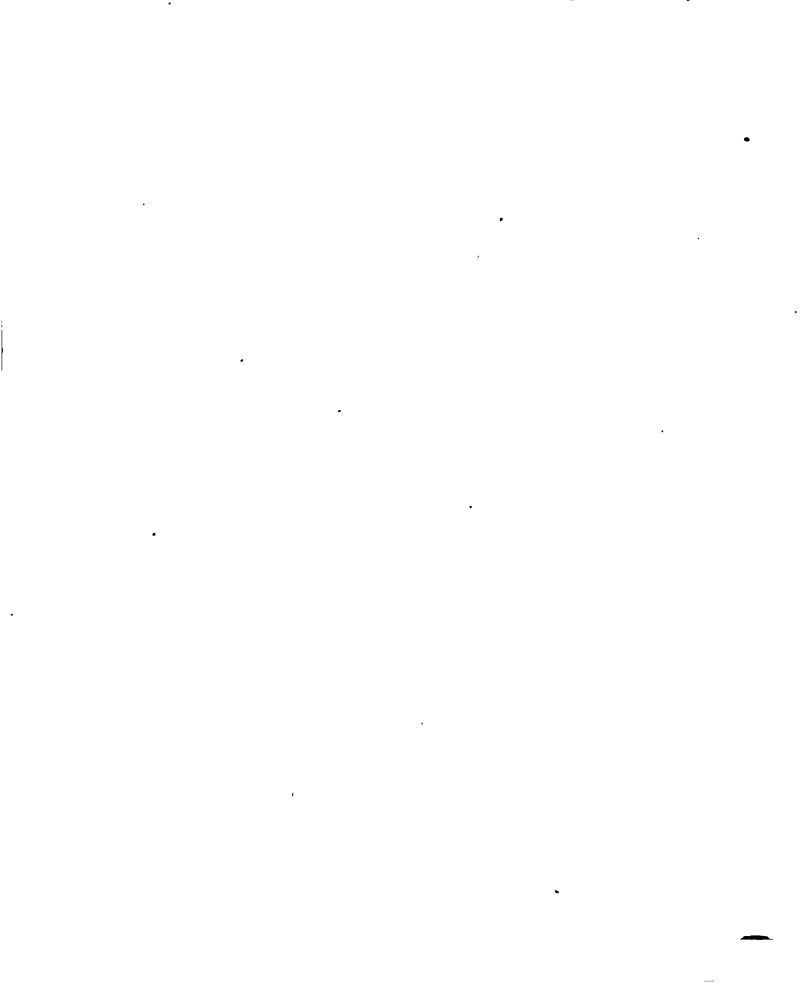
Painting	சித்திரவியத்தை	Genius	விவேகம்
Original	சொயம்	Fine art	அலங்காரம்
Represent	காண்பித்தல்		எனவியத்தை

Painting is one of the fine arts and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colors teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

Sculpture	சித்திரவித்தை	Image	விக்மிரகம்
	வெட்டுவேலை		உருவம்
Carve	சித்திரம்வெட்டுதல்		

Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stones and other hard substances into images.

THE END.











3 2044 038 360 640



